

Object 140

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)

Object 140

★★★

Experimental medium tank. Developed by Department 520 (later OKB-520) of the Design Bureau of Plant No. 183 (later PO Uralvagonzavod). Chief Designer - A.A. Morozov. It was created as a fundamentally new medium tank with a new hull, chassis, engine and other systems. The concept of the tank, the layout of the hull and transmission (ready in 1951) caused a conflict between the developers, the plant management and the customer. A group of designers headed by A.A. Morozov transferred to work in KB-60 at Plant No. 75 (the future KhZTM, Kharkov), where they began to create the "Object 430" tank using the design groundwork for the "Object 140". In March 1953, L. N. Kartsev was appointed Chief Designer of the Design Bureau of Plant No. 183, and work on the "Object 140" project was continued. In 1957, two prototypes were built at Plant No. 183. Comparative tests were conducted with the "Object 430" tank at the Kubinka proving ground, which revealed a number of serious shortcomings in the design of the engine and transmission. Development of the tank was discontinued in 1958 on the initiative of L. N. Kartsev as "not technologically advanced and difficult to operate." The chassis components were later used to create the "Object 167" experimental tank.



Tank "object 140" in the tank museum in Kubinka (<http://www.rusmed-forever.ru>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 13.01.2010 18:02:27

Comments: 2

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Topaz

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)

"Topaz" (project)

★

Operational-tactical solid-fuel missile for ground forces. In the fall of 1958, SKB-385 of General Designer V.P. Makeev planned to begin development starting in the spring of 1959. No other data.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.10.2010 01:36:59

Comments: 1

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Taran / Rosehip

DATA FOR 2009 (standard replenishment)

Complex "Taran"

Complex "Rosehip"

★★

Tactical missile systems for tank ("Taran") and motorized rifle ("Shipovnik") regiments. R&D began in 1968 by the Instrument-making Design Bureau. Work ceased in 1972, probably due to a change in military doctrine.

Guidance - two options were designed - an unguided missile (guided by a launcher) and with a correction system similar to that used on the [Luna-3](#) rockets .

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.04.2009 23:59:37

Comments: 1

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[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

PPP Wrote:...After all, Donald Cook has enough RTR systems - he was guaranteed to "write"...

[Big Prison](#) 2017-11-01 18:47

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

Altimeter Wrote:...If the reason for the absence of the first is known, then Voodoo was not bad...

[Bolshoy Prison](#) 2017-11-01 18:28

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

PPP Wrote:Max Wrote:data on non-use of Khibiny ...There are general rules of counteraction...

[Altimeter](#) 2017-11-01 17:46

Taran-1

DATA AS OF 2009 (standard replenishment) Complex "Taran-1"

★★

Tank guided missile projectile (TURS). It was supposed to be used on the "Taran" combat vehicle together with the "Taran" tactical missile system for tank regiments. R&D began in 1968 by the Instrument-making Design Bureau.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.04.2009 23:55:25

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

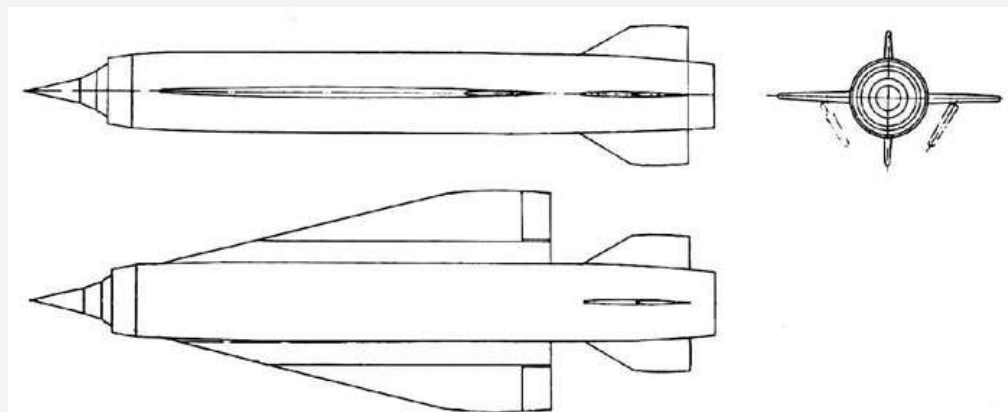
Complex P-100 (project)

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)

P-100 System

★★★★

A long-range cruise missile (medium, intercontinental). Developed by OKB-49 of General Designer G.M. Beriev. Proposals for the creation of the cruise missile were presented by G.M. Beriev on July 9, 1957. The draft design was presented in 1961. It was assumed that the missile would be used in anti-ship, strike against ground targets, and reconnaissance versions. Use as a sea-based cruise missile was also considered. Work on the project was to be completed with the creation of the missile in 1964-1965. Development of all P-100 variants was terminated at the design stage.



Approximate projections of the P-100 cruise missile (Asanin V., Domestic photo missiles. // Equipment and weapons. No. 10 / 2006, Nos. 6, 9 / 2007, No. 6 / 2009).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 09.10.2010 22:14:37

Comments: [2](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

ZSU-37-2/2A1 Yenisei

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)

ZSU-37-2 / 2A1 "Yenisei"

★★★★★

Self-propelled anti-aircraft gun with 2 x 37 mm guns. Development of the gun with creation of factory and experimental prototypes was started by OKB-3 of Uralmashzavod in accordance with the Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 426-211 of April 17, 1957, simultaneously with development of ZSU-23-4 Shilka and mobile target designation radar complex Ob (see below). Chief Designer - G.S. Efimov, Lead Designer - Yu.V. Tomashov. The gun was intended for air defense of tank regiments and divisions with provision of air defense up to altitudes of 3000 m. Tactical and technical requirements for the design of the gun were issued by GRAU and GBTU under No. 007363, prime contractor - Uralmashzavod Design Bureau (supplement to TTT No. 007886). TTT for the creation of the 37-mm twin automatic anti-aircraft gun "Angara" was issued to OKB-43 (TTT No. 007389, clarification No. 007835). TTT for the creation of the small-sized radar instrument complex "Baikal" was issued to NII-20 GKRE (TTT No. 007389, clarification No. 007835). The draft technical project was presented on April 21, 1958 - the project was approved with a note on reducing the weight of the installation to 25.5 tons. A factory prototype of the installation (without radar and sighting equipment) was created, readiness plan - 4th quarter of 1958, and a prototype with all equipment for state tests, readiness plan - 4th quarter of 1959.

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

And a video-schmideo to boot
<https://youtu.be/kOcQ3ru4QUE> pak-fa

[oldstaryj](#) 2017-10-31 20:43

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

In principle, so much has been written about Khibiny that, thanks to some, it is not entirely...

[oldstaryj](#) 2017-10-31 20:37

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

Photo of the piece of iron itself

[Sierra](#) 2016-09-18 16:10

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

The material, of course, is not entirely appropriate, but it fits in with the discussion here...

[osankin](#) 2014-09-09 12:05

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

PPP Wrote: Moreover - you can't explain why they are suppressing the Aegis radars at such a low...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-09 00:12

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

Max Wrote: Ok, thanks for the answer, frankly speaking, not a single answer to those...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-08 23:43

[Electronic warfare complex Khibiny.](#)

Max Wrote: data on the non-use of Khibiny ...There are general rules for counteracting the means...

[PPP](#) 2014-09-05 18:28



A prototype of the ZSU-37-2 installation in a combat position during state tests (Bobkov A., "Yenisei" - a forgotten story. // M-Hobby. No. 10 / 2009)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 21.09.2010 13:01:39

Comments: [13](#)

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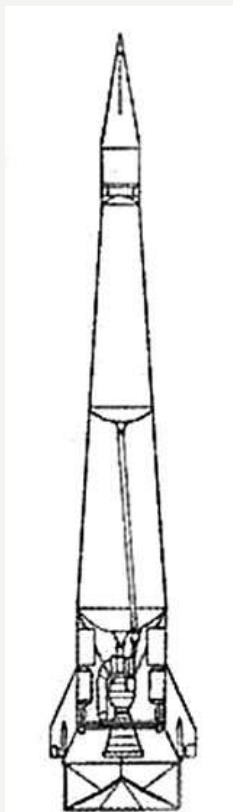
G-1 (project, 1947)

DATA FOR 2010 (in progress)

G-1



Long-range ballistic missile (project). The missile project was developed by a group of German specialists led by Helmut Gröttrup (Wernher von Braun's deputy for electronics, who remained in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany). Gröttrup's group (about 150 German specialists) was taken from Germany to Moscow on October 23, 1946 and worked in a closed institution in the city of Ostashkov (Gorodomlya Island, Lake Seliger, 150 km from Moscow), organizationally part of NII-88. The G-1 missile was designed using the groundwork for the V-2 / A-4 missile and based on it. The draft design was developed by mid-1947 and discussed at the NTS in NII-88 on September 25, 1947. Work did not continue beyond the draft design. In 1951-1953, German specialists returned to the GDR.



Sketch of the G-1 rocket (Afanasyev I., R-12 "Sandalwood". Supplement to the magazine "M-Hobby", issue No. 9, 1997)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.09.2010 02:11:31

Comments: [1](#)

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Typhoon (project)

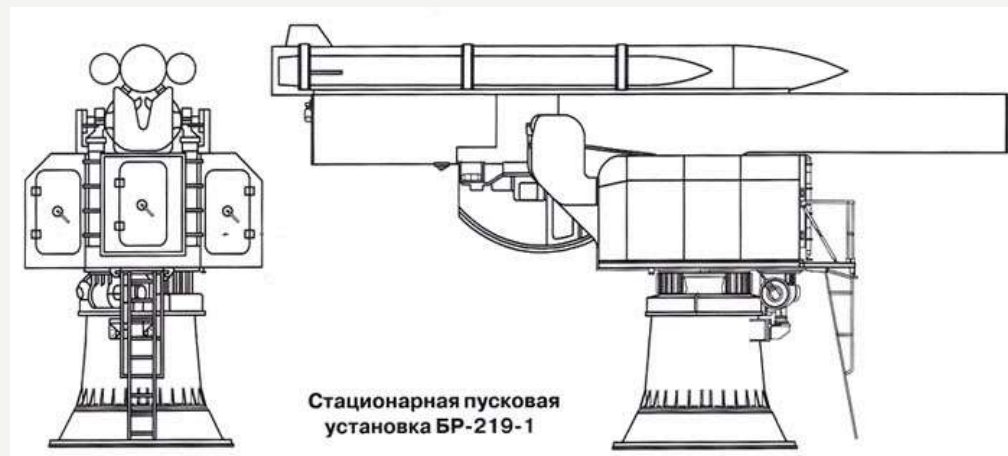
DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)

Typhoon complex, Typhoon missiles, Typhoon-1, Typhoon-III, Typhoon-IV

★★★

A project for an anti-submarine missile system (ASMS) with a ballistic missile and a nuclear depth charge as a warhead. Developed by NII-1 GKOT (lead developer) in accordance with the Resolutions of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers dated June 20, 1958. Chief Designer of the system N.P. Mazurov. After A.D. Nadiradze joined NII-1 (since May 16, 1958, Head of the Special Design Bureau and Assistant Deputy Director for R&D), it was proposed to create a lightweight version of the Typhoon missile - the Typhoon-1 missile. On May 12-15, 1959, a scientific and technical meeting was held at SKB-221 (developer of the launchers for the system), at which a preliminary design for the Br-222-VI launcher and Br-223 TZM was adopted. Later, a preliminary design for the system and missiles was defended in Moscow at NII-1.

The defense of the preliminary designs of the complex and missiles took place on June 9, 1959, in the 1st Directorate of the State Defense Committee. The head of KB-25 (now the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of Automation named after N.L. Dukhov) Dukhov N.L. (developers of the warhead) spoke out against the use of nuclear depth charges as the warhead of the complex, since the use of a special charge using a launcher and a Typhoon missile is unsafe for both warring parties. After reviewing the developments on the complex, the development was completely stopped in 1959.



Stationary PU Br-219-1 with the Typhoon missile of the Typhoon complex (Ryabets A.F., The failed Typhoon. // Equipment and Armament. 2010)

Author: DIMMI

Created: 20.09.2010 21:06:12

Comments: 1

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Object 187

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update, in progress)

"object 187"

★★★

Experimental main battle tank. Developed by the Uralvagonzavod Production Association (UVZ, Nizhny Tagil) under the supervision of Chief Designer V.I. Potkin as part of the R&D project "Improvement of the T-72B" (set by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution of June 19, 1986) on his own initiative. The tank's lead designer was Deputy Chief Designer of the Design Bureau A.S. Shchegachev. The tank was developed as a major upgrade of the T-72BM in parallel with "Object 188" (which served as the basis for the T-90). The experimental tank was manufactured in three series of 2 units each with changes in design and equipment (see Modifications below). After 1991, the introduction of "Object 187" into production was abandoned in favor of "Object 188". The development work on "object 187" was used to create modifications of the T-90 and other types of equipment.



Experimental tank "object 187" during testing (photo taken from <http://tank-t-90.ru>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.02.2010 21:49:16

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

T-74 (project)

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment, in progress)**T-74 / "object 450"**

★★

Project of a promising main battle tank. The project was developed on the initiative of the Design Bureau of Transport Engineering (Kharkov) under the leadership of A.A. Morozov, independently of the USSR Ministry of Defense competition "Topic 101" (development of a promising tank of the 1980s). The proposal to create an experimental T-74 tank was put forward by A.A. Morozov to the USSR Ministry of Defense Industry in 1972 and considered at the scientific and technical council of the MOP on "Topic 101" on May 25, 1972. By Order of the USSR Ministry of Defense Industry No. 331 dated July 31, 1972, the Design Bureau was tasked with developing a preliminary design for the tank.

Model T-74 / "object 450" (<http://andrei-bt.livejournal.com>)Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 08.03.2010 06:08:59

Comments: [6](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

Object 167

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment, in progress)**Object 167****Object 167T**

Experimental medium tank. Developed by the Design Bureau of Plant No. 183 (later - PO "Uralvagonzavod") in 1961. Chief designer - L.N. Kartsev. Created on the basis of units and assemblies of the experimental tank " [Object 140](#) " using units and assemblies of [the T-62](#) . The chassis later served as the basis for the T-72.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 12.02.2010 05:13:56

Comments: [7](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

COMPANY (1965-1971)

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)**ROTA ("Mission operational-tactical army")**

Operational-tactical missile system of the army level. Research and development work on the ROTA topic was conducted in 1965 by SKB-385 (Miass) with the aim of replacing the [R-17](#) operational -tactical missile (9K72 system). The research and development work was based on the experience of creating the R-27 type SLBM. The project was not developed - the USSR Ministry of Defense preferred the solid-fuel " [Tem-S](#) ". Development was stopped at the design stage.



ROTA missile (SKB-385, Machine-building Design Bureau, State Research Center "Academician V.P. Makeyev Design Bureau")

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 25.04.2009 20:23:22

Comments: [1](#)

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8P51 (1954)

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)

Missile 8R51

Tactical missile. Designed since 1952 by SKB-385 (Zlatoust) on a competitive basis in competition with the [Korshun](#) missile by NII-88. The missile lost the competition and development was stopped in September 1954.

Guidance was supposed to be carried out by a launcher, and stabilization of the missiles in flight was supposed to be carried out using stabilizers.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 28.01.2010 00:12:54

Comments: [1](#)

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Wave (project, 1980s)

DATA FOR 2009 (standard update)

Complex "Wave"

Unified modular missile system of the ground forces for operational-tactical (extended range) purposes. R & D was conducted by the Design Bureau of Mechanical Engineering (city of Kolomna, hereinafter referred to as KBM) under the supervision of S.P. Nepobedimiy, probably in the mid- to late 1980s using the developments on [the Oka-U](#) and [Volga](#) systems. Depending on the tactical tasks, it was assumed that different versions of missiles would be used based on a single first-stage missile block - from a single-stage OTR to a two-stage OTR with an extended range. Apparently, work on the system did not go beyond the scope of R & D. There is no other data; the available information has not been confirmed.

Guidance - it was assumed that the control systems of the missile variants would be maximally unified and that different missile variants would be coupled with a single aiming system of the launch complex. Developments on similar components of the [Oka-U](#) and [Volga](#) complexes were used. It was probably assumed that the missile would be re-targeted in flight and that a warhead with a homing head would be used.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 11.12.2009 23:13:08

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

Owl (project)

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)**Sych (project)**

An operational-tactical missile for the army level. The development was carried out by NII-1 (later renamed the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering, chief designer A.D. Nadiradze) as part of the Luch R&D project together with the development of the [Grach](#) TR and the Luch ICBM with ramjet solid-propellant rocket engines, created as part of a competition with the Gnome ICBM with ramjet solid-propellant rocket engines by B.I. Shavyrin's KBM. The missile was not built, only a mock-up of the Grach missile was tested; based on the test results, all work on ramjet solid-propellant rocket engines was stopped by order of D.F. Ustinov in 1964.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.01.2010 00:39:49

Comments: [0](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

Rook (project)

DATA FOR 2010 (standard update)**Grach (project)**

Tactical division-level missile. Development was carried out by NII-1 (later renamed the Moscow Institute of Thermal Engineering, chief designer A.D. Nadiradze) in the early 1960s as part of the Luch R&D project together with the development of the [Sych](#) operational-technical rocket and the Luch ICBM with ramjet solid-propellant engines, created as part of a competition with the Gnome ramjet solid-propellant engine ICBM by B.I. Shavyrin's KBM. A full-scale flight mockup of the missile was built to test the operation of this type of solid-propellant engine. Missile tests (1 launch) were presumably carried out at the Kapustin Yar test site in 1963-1964. All work on ramjet solid-propellant engines was stopped by order of D.F. Ustinov in 1964.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.01.2010 00:35:20

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

OTR KBP (project)

OTR KBP (project)

Operational-tactical missile system. It was developed by the Instrument-making Design Bureau (hereinafter referred to as KBP) under the leadership of General Designer A.G. Shipunov as a competitor to the [Iskander](#) system developed by KBM. The development was presumably carried out in the late 1980s - early 1990s. There is no other data.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

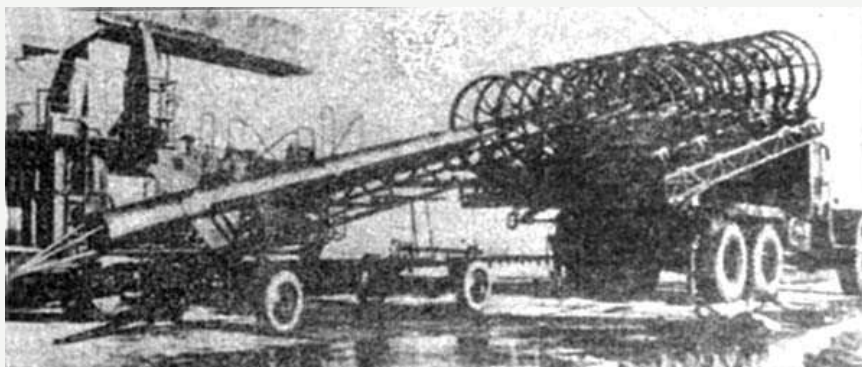
Created: 03.01.2010 19:19:22

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036 "Whirlwind"

DATA FOR 2009 (standard update)**Complex "Whirlwind"****Rocket "025" (early prototype)****Rocket "034" (prototype)****Rocket "036"****Missile "036A" (modernization)**

Tactical missile system. Developed according to the USSR CM Resolution No. 189-89 of February 13, 1958 (the same resolution specified work on the 3M8 SAM of the Krug system) in OKB-670 GKAT, chief designer M.M. Bondaryuk, leading designer I.M. Vishnepolsky. Tactical and technical requirements No. 007589 were issued by the Main Artillery Directorate on April 14, 1958: "A mobile field rocket system with an unguided rocket with a SPVRD is intended to destroy targets in tactical and short-range operational depth. The main targets are enemy reserves, manpower, combat equipment in concentration areas, subdivisions and units of rocket artillery at launch-technical and waiting positions, field bases for the assembly of atomic weapons, important objects of the enemy army rear, large headquarters and communication centers, airfields, railway stations." When creating the "036" rocket, the developments in the creation of the experimental "025" and "034" rockets were used (see Modifications). The draft design was approved on June 30, 1958. Testing of the "036" missile began at the Vladimirovka test site (Astrakhan Region) in 1958. Based on the "036" missile, the "036A" missile was developed and tested. All work was stopped in 1960. The missile was not accepted into service. By default, the data of the "036" missile.



Loading the Br-215 launcher of the Vikhr complex with the 034 missile (Erohin E., missiles from Bondaryuk. // Wings of the Motherland. No. 11 / 1993)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 05.04.2009 02:54:54

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

56cm RAK(E) - project

56 cm RAK(E), RS-142 projectile

Project of a rocket launcher. Developed in October 1946 by a group of German designers working in the artillery and mortar group of the USSR Ministry of Armaments. The fate of the project is unknown.

Guidance - unguided missile, guidance by launcher. Stabilization of the missile was achieved by rotation (30 inclined nozzles).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19.04.2009 02:01:02

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

9M24 "Reseda"

Rezeda complex, 9M24 missile

Tactical missile system of battalion level. R & D started in the early 1960s by NII-147 with the participation of TsKB-14. The system was an analogue of the Davy-Crocket system (USA). Factory tests of the system elements were carried out, state tests were planned to be carried out in the 2nd quarter of 1965. Work stopped.

Guidance - the missile is unguided, guidance is provided by the launcher.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 18.04.2009 23:24:04

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